

ON REVACCINATION.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY AND THE VALUE IT POSSESSES.

Instances to Prove That Vaccina Secures Only Limited Immunity From Smallpox. French Sentiment in Favor of Compulsory Vaccination Increasing.

M. Schreyens of Tournay, in a recent report to the Academie de Medecine de Belgique, insists on the government making up its mind to bring before the legislature a law on obligatory vaccination. He shows that in spite of the creation by the state of an institute of vaccination the death rate of smallpox, after having decreased for a certain time, rose again in 1892 through carelessness and imprudence. Children not vaccinated continued to be received in the schools, he says; the rag trade is not watched in any way; the isolation of contagious diseases in the hospitals is not enforced; while workmen, boatmen, traveling showmen and country letter carriers scatter the germs of the disease right and left after being ill by resuming their occupations prematurely.

It is in vain, adds M. Schreyens, that the Belgium government founds its hopes on the regulations which the provincial councils are elaborating concerning the general organization of vaccination. The law is the only radical and certain measure in such questions.

I have taken a good deal of trouble to defend the idea advanced by this writer, and in a paper addressed to the Academie de Medecine de Paris I showed that a law making vaccination obligatory is impatiently awaited in France also, and would have a very direct relation to the national defense.

While it is to be hoped that in case of another war we should not again see, as in 1870, 25,000 of our own people succumb to smallpox, as against 500 on the German side, still there is in the scheme for mobilization an important category of soldiers placed in the auxiliary services who, having never served before, may not have been vaccinated, and run in this way the risk of becoming a danger of contagion.

The more one thinks on this question the less comprehensible becomes the hesitancy shown to give the strength of a law to an obligation demanded by public opinion. I know quite well that there are more or less earnest adversaries of vaccination, and that various antivaccination leagues serve as a rallying point to those who loudly claim the title of defenders of our liberties. But liberty is a term that must always be taken in a relative manner, and the liberty to do one thing implies that something else is forbidden and imposes on society the duty of preventing one of its members from becoming a danger to the rest. What ever may be said or done, it is inadmissible that any one should have the freedom to damage a neighbor.

The efficacy of vaccination can no longer be a controversial matter, has been tested and proved by time and experience. It should be known everywhere.

where it is by inoculating vaccine that we protect ourselves from smallpox and are rendered refractory to its action. I am quite aware that the following objection is often made, and that it is said that it is not true that vaccination prevents smallpox, and that cases are cited in which a person properly vaccinated has taken smallpox. In spite of this I maintain my affirmation and shall explain clearly, I hope, how a vaccinated person may take smallpox and even how smallpox and vaccine can be seen going through their evolution together on the same person.

Take a child who has never been vaccinated and inoculate him in six places—three on each arm. These will be followed by the appearance of six fine pustules, and it is quite possible that if a seventh and eighth inoculation had been made they would have been followed by a seventh or eighth pustule.

What does this prove? That saturation has possibly not been reached and that a certain amount of receptivity to the virus still remains. The immunity may be complete, but it may also be only partial. If a man vaccinated six, seven, eight or ten years ago be inoculated with the same vaccine matter used for the child and with the same care in six places, instead of six pustules, as in the former case, only one, two or three may form. Saturation is manifest in this instance, and his immunity is complete.

With another patient revaccinated successfully three months, six months or a year ago, and with whom the number of pustules was less than the number of inoculations made, however much care I may take in inoculating him again, I shall fall altogether. In this case saturation is complete and immunity against smallpox absolute.

These facts have proved the legitimacy of the comparison between the virus of vaccine and the virus of smallpox, which, acting as two reagents of the same family, may replace or complete each other. If I represent by 10 the maximum receptivity power of a person for smallpox, I am able by inoculating vaccine to completely annihilate its power by conferring an immunity of 10, or I can do so incompletely by an immunity of nine, eight, seven, etc., by making an insufficient number of inoculations.

It is easy to understand that a receptive power of 10 defended by an immunity of seven, for instance, leaves a receptive power of three for smallpox. This is how smallpox may break out on a vaccinated person, and this is also why smallpox and vaccine may go through their evolution together, but in such cases the smallpox will be always light and mild.

The question of quantity must therefore be taken into account in conferring immunity against smallpox, especially as this immunity lessens with time in a regularly progressive manner.

The conclusion is that vaccine is the preservative against smallpox, but since the immunity conferred may only be partial and decrease with time it is well to be revaccinated periodically every six, or eight years, and again, as a matter of precaution, whenever there is an outbreak of smallpox.—Paris Herald.

A DANGEROUS FLIGHT.

One Old Sailor's Exciting Adventure With a Polar Bear in the Cold Regions.

There is an old soldier named Jake recently returned to San Francisco from an Arctic cruise, who has made up this mind not to go on another whaling expedition no matter what happens. The reason is this: On one occasion during his late voyage Jake was on the watch in the lookout cradle at the masthead, and it was night—that is, as much night as it ever gets up there in summer. The sun had been down about an hour and would rise again about an hour later.

It was a beautiful sight as the ship lay there in the ice, and the air seemed scintillating with a phosphorescent glow that penetrated everywhere and made no shadows. On all sides reached for miles in every direction, broken occasionally by a large berg or the faint outlines of another ship. The silence was profound. It seemed to produce a roaring sound like the waves of a distant ocean. Such surroundings will put a person in a semicomatose state, from which the slightest sound will awaken him with a start.

Jake suddenly saw something white in the gloom climbing the mast. His first impulse was to jump to the deck, but before he could act upon it the white object climbed through the ladder hole, and Jake then saw it was a polar bear. Jake realized that he was in a most dangerous position and began to think of means to escape. He called to the watch on deck below, but they couldn't hear. He tried to get out under the canvas, but the bear grabbed him and pulled him back. It began thumping him, and every time Jake attempted to move away it would growl. Suddenly his eyes lighted on a rope hanging to the deck just back of the cradle. By this means he thought he could reach the deck. Tossing himself free was but the work of an instant, but the bear made a jump and caught hold of his foot. But a few vigorous kicks freed him, and then began a new terror. Perhaps the rope was not strong and would break, or he might miss the stay and swing against the mast and be dashed to death.

The moment in the air seemed years filled with horror, and several times Jake wished he had taken his chances with the bear. To grab the stay and hold on was the most difficult, and twice Jake's hands slipped and almost lost it.

When he reached the deck, he looked up and saw the rope swing back to the cradle, where the bear grabbed it. It tried to do as it had seen Jake do, but had no sooner swung clear than it slipped and fell to the deck. The crew had breakfast for breakfast.—San Francisco Item.

Nitric Acid and Tin.

In a paper read before the London Chemical Society by C. H. Walker on the action of nitric acid on tin, some of the points on that subject are shown to be singularly erroneous.

Among these is the general supposition that metallic tin dissolves in nitric acid with the production of both a stannous and stannic salt, according to the conditions of temperature and concentration of the acid. In these later experiments—made to determine the amounts of stannous salts formed under various conditions of temperature, concentration of acid and mass of tin treated—it is shown that with dilute acids the increase of temperature has but little effect, but with more concentrated acids the effect is more marked, for the alteration of a few more degrees will reduce the amount of stannous salt to nothing, while increase of concentration, other things being equal, decreases the proportion of stannous salt. It is found that the yellowish white substance formed from concentrated solutions is a hydrated stannic nitrate of varying composition, depending on the time between production and analysis, also on the method of purification adopted for eliminating the nitric acid.—New York Sun.

Disarm in the Diplomatic Quarter.

The advance agent of a theatrical company which was to make a visit of three nights in Washington had summonses in legal phraseology prepared and sealed with wax, notifying the receiver that he must appear at the box office and buy at least one ticket of admittance for the play.

They were formally addressed and sent by messenger to the prominent people of Washington. A number of foreigners in the diplomatic corps received them, and not understanding the peculiar methods resorted to by the Americans hastened to the secretary of state to demand protection, protesting that they knew nothing of the matter mentioned in the summons, and that it was a breach of national law to arrest an accredited foreign representative.

It required the combined efforts of Secretary Gresham and his several assistant secretaries to explain the thing to the foreigners without hurting their feelings or wounding their dignity.—Washington Letter.

New Readings of Old Proverbs.

London Tit-Bits has "twisted" 12 proverbs as follows: "All is not beer that's bitter. The pledge in time saves crime. It's the long cane that cures slow learning. She talks most who talks fast. Who can't be cured should be incured. There's many a tip 'twixt the meal and the lip. The nearer the bed the colder the sheet. When the fuel goes into the fire, the fog flies out of the chimney. Marry for taste—man, rather than treasure. Once kitten, now pie. It isn't the scowl that makes one funk. Half a sofa's better than no bed."

Only Reeling.

"You've had 25 years' experience as a farmer? Well, it's pretty hard work, isn't it?" "I thought it was till I came to town once to run a grocery store. I'm back on the farm again. Farming ain't work. It's restin'."—Chicago Tribune.

NEWSPAPER FARMING.

Come, all ye lowly farmers. Come, all ye granger folk. Who in the cultivation Of wheat have gone dead broke; Since in the rural precincts You cannot find your luck, Come here and learn the secret Of making garden truck.

High up above the pygmies Who rush along the street There toils a gifted worker Upon a morning sheet. All night he looks at copy; All night he handles news; All day he sweats his thinker And much of wisdom brews.

He grieves to think that farmers Should play a losing hand At plowing up the bosom Of unresponsive land, And in his grief he murmurs, "With crops diversified The farmer would be in it, With fortune for his bride."

So come, ye lowly plowmen, Who thirst for something good, And learn the golden secret, For be it understood, That here we have a writer Who deftly does the trick Of making country butter By the paragraph or stick.

—St. Paul News.

Relieving Snowbound Passengers.

"I was snowbound in Michigan a few years ago, between Coopersville and Nunda," said a traveling salesman. "The snow was four feet deep on a level and still falling. The passengers had eaten up everything the train boy had, including even mixed candies, and children were crying for food. A grocery salesman offered him samples of tea and coffee, and these were boiled at the engine. Then I started, accompanied by another passenger, to go to a farmhouse to get some bread and butter. We waded through the snow, and by the time we got there were nearly frozen, but we could detect the odor of cooking victuals and felt that our mission would be successful."

"In answer to our knock a woman came to the door and flatly refused to let us have bread at any price. Large loaves, just baked, were on the table and a jar of butter near it. My friend to go to the front door and argue with them while I stole the bread. This programme was carried out, and started back through the snow with bread and butter. I had not gone far before I could hear the farmer bell swearing at me. Then came a rain through the snow. Twice I fell down and soaked the bread in the snow, but hung on to it and reached the train the same time the farmer did. There hundred passengers were ready to help me, and we had one square meal. I had offered \$1 a loaf for the bread and started to make the bread good, but the passengers insisted that the man who had stolen the bread was a thief. Louis Globe-Dan.

Korean Use For Human Hair.

Human hair is in great demand in some of the countries of Europe, and supply is said to be inadequate. A consul in Korea points out that plenty and to spare in the Hermit Kingdom. "The Koreans," he adds, "the remarkably fine heads of hair, and that put their 'combs' to a use that I have never seen elsewhere. A very large number of the saddlecloths placed under the packs of their ponies are made of hair woven into coarse mats or bags, and the balsters and head ropes of their animals are largely composed of the same material. I believe that human hair is largely exported from China to Europe, and Korea could furnish a large and cheap supply did the people know there was a demand for it." Here's a chance for some pioneer of commerce.—Westminster Gazette.

Mines of Petrifications.

North Colorado and parts of Wyoming and Montana are genuine mines of petrifications. There are petrifications of every kind, including many varieties of wood, ferns and plants, fish, toads, snails, frogs, serpents, shellfish and objects which cannot be classified. The deposits often occur in layers, as though some great natural convulsion had destroyed the animal life of a whole district at once. The scientists make very few and tolerably weak attempts to explain the singular phenomenon, and the fact is evident that they know no more about the matter than do the men who pick out the best specimens and sell them to tourists.—Chicago Herald.

Nantucket Ahead.

Claimants for priority are constantly getting into trouble by making statements founded on insufficient premises. Referring to the mention by a Boston paper that a lady candidate for overseer of the poor at Dedham was the first of her sex to aspire to that office, the Nantucket Inquirer says: "Nantucket elected a lady overseer a year ago—Mrs. Malinda S. Barney—and again in 1894 has re-elected the same lady and another—Mrs. Susan P. Jones. So Nantucket is a year ahead and proud of the step she took."

There was a winemakers' union in Rome B. C. 54. They had regular meetings at which they discussed the best methods of concentrating wine so as to reduce it to a sirup and finally to a solid cake, in which form it was often preserved for many years.

Dr. P. Fuenbringer of Berlin praises the peanut as a food rich in albumen and advises its use in soup or mush. Peanuts are especially valuable, he says, in kidney diseases, in which animal albumen must be avoided.

A law enacted in Germany requires that all drugs intended for internal use be put up in round bottles, while those for external use shall be put up in hexagonal bottles.

A woman or a man with a careful expression and a manner of repose always looks years younger than the birth register gives out.

Instances of extreme old age are more common among those who exercise themselves with gardening than in any other employment.

After Pneumonia Catarrh, Abscesses, and Dyspepsia

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Robust Health and Strength.



Mr. Wm. W. Otis is a well known blacksmith of Trenton, N. J. He writes illustrating the great building up, blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla after serious illness.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I am pleased to make a statement of my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a blacksmith and contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. Before I got over the illness, two large abscesses gathered on my lungs. Different medicines failed to do me any good. Catarrh and dyspepsia.

Made Me Very Weak and I lost flesh. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had used a bottle I began to feel better. I continued and have taken five bottles and it has cured me of all my troubles and made me perfectly well. I now have a good appetite and weigh five pounds heavier than ever before. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly." Wm. W. Otis, 808 Roebing Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache, etc.

CHARLES W. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Bloomfield Centre.

SPECIALTIES:

Choice Teas and Coffees,

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BUTTER.

GEO. W. CADMUS,

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Plans drawn and estimates furnished.

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Have added a

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DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES, PRO-

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Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay, &c

E. F. O Neil,

PRACTICAL

HORSESHOEING,

426 Bloomfield Ave., near Orange St.

All interfering, overreaching, and lame horses shod in the most scientific manner and on approved principles. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Horses called for and brought home with care.

S. LOWDEN, Carpenter and Builder.

ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mosquito Nets a Specialty. Furniture

Repaired and Estimates Given.

Shop: 147 Liberty Street,

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BLAIR'S PILLS.

Great English Remedy

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GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

W. V. S. & Co.

Upholstery Dep't

FLOOR COVERINGS.

Japanese Matting, with warps of cotton or jute, are seamless and reversible, a large stock of plain, fancy colorings, prices from 15c. to 45c. per yard.

A reduction on above prices when an entire roll is purchased.

Japanese Matting Mats, in fancy designs, at moderate prices.

Smyrna Rugs, from 49c. to \$45 each, all sizes and colorings.

Art Squares, all wool, from \$4.35 to \$16.00 each, all sizes.

Arranham Art Squares, from \$9.98 to \$16.00 each, all sizes.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, size 30x60, price \$3.45 each.

Sheepskin Rugs at cost.

Carpet Lining, used a great deal to put under matting.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Jute and Silk-Faced Tapestries, at 45c.

60c, 75c, 95c, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and upwards.

Silk Brocade at \$2.00, \$3.60 and \$4.99 per yard.

Cretonnes at 10c, 12 1/2c, 25c, and 35c per yard.

Silk and Mohair Plushes at 85c, 98c, \$1.15, \$1.19, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard.

Linen for Slip Covers from 15c. to 40c. per yard.

Corduroy, all colors, 95c. per yard.

Gimpes and Corals, all colors.

Slip Covers made to order at short notice.

To start the season, we will make a set of 5 or 7 pieces of Columbia Damask and bind the same with all-wool binding for \$9.50, providing it does not take over 25 yards of goods.

DOOR COVERINGS.

Jute Curtains, \$1.98, \$2.25 and \$2.50 each.

Chenille Curtains, per pair, \$2.50, \$3.60, \$3.80, \$3.98, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$6.00, \$6.50, and upwards.

Bagdad Curtains, used mostly for couch covers, also a full line of imitation of Bagdad for similar use.

Bamboo Curtains.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, ETC.

Shades and Shading, in all the leading colors. Shades ready made and made to order for stores and dwellings. Estimates furnished.

Lace Curtains, all kinds at the lowest prices.

Swiss Curtains, from 15c. to 50c. per yard.

TABLE AND STAND COVERS.

Chenille Covers, size 4-4, price, 69c.

6-4, \$1.25; 8-4, \$2.50; 10-4, \$3.15; 12-4, \$3.75.

Fancy Stands Covers, size 4-4, price, \$2.45; 8-4, \$2.75; 10-4, \$3; 12-4, \$3.35.

BEDDING, ETC.

Feather Pillows, good quality, 50c, 55c, 95c, \$1.65 and \$2.25 each.

Spring Pillows, something new, \$1.75 and \$2.25 each.

Our Leaders, a 40 lb (5 piece) hair, 95c, 98c; best hair mattress, 4 lbs., \$14.50; best S. A. hair mattress, full size, \$16; felt mattress, 2 piece beds, \$8.50; circular bolsters for full-size, all colors, for \$1.50 each.

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